

THE RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1848.

The Dangers of Christians in the Present Political Campaign.

When Christ interceded for his disciples, he prayed that they should be taken out of the world, but he kept from evil. Christians have duties to perform as members of civil society. They must pay tribute to Caesar, and obey civil magistrates. These things they must do not only for wrath, but for conscience' sake. In an elective government, it is the duty, as well as the privilege, of every citizen to exert his influence for the election of such men to office as he conscientiously believes are the best men to fill the offices for which they are candidates. He should go to the polls from a sense of duty, as he should to his lawful business. He should take proper pains to inform himself respecting the ability and integrity of the persons for whom he casts his suffrage, and then fearless perform his duty. These are the general principles from which every christian citizen should start.

At such a crisis as this, there are many things calculated to draw away the attention of christians from duty. The whole country is now, and will, for several months to come, be agitated with the presidential question. Speeches, songs and banquets will be the order of the day. Living as christians do in the midst of such scenes, they will be very liable to partake of the spirit of the world around them. In the past history of such times of excitement, we have known and heard of some individuals who were wholly carried away.

One lady in the West said in the campaign of 1840, "that one Harrison meeting was better than three camp meetings." Let christians be thoroughly infected with the fever of political excitement, and they will be drawn into the whirlpool. They will feel and act as though their kingdom was wholly of this world.

While christians should perform their duty, and their whole duty, to their country, they should take heed that they are not carried away by the political excitement of the day.

At this crisis there is great need to watch and pray. Nothing can save the christian from being carried away with the flood, but living near to God. If he will glory in God at all that he does, he will come out of the fire of a political campaign without the smell of sin upon his garments.

The True Idea of Power.

The advancement of society in knowledge and virtue, is real, though it may be slow, silent and unseen. The same law of progress operates to the intellectual and moral, as to the physical world. In illustration of the real progress of society, I would speak of different conceptions of the true idea of power, which have been prevalent in different and successive ages of the world.

The earliest notion of power, was gross and material. We get a glimpse of it in the Pages myth and legend. They talk of giants, and sons of thunder. We read of the Titans and the Cyclops of gigantic stature, and wondrous power. The conceptions of physical strength were then most limited. He who distanced his competitor here, bore of the palm, and wore the crown of victory. Here the highest conception of power was reached. This was the highest idea of it which had been entertained. And we do not wonder at this. We could not expect to find it otherwise, far to the refining influences of art and religion, and the teaching of science and philosophy, man was yet a stranger. He held dominion only with the gross and material. He studied nature only in her wildness and strength, and had not yet discovered that she wore a mild and gentle face. It has got to wrangle with fire and flood, to subdue wild beasts and the forests through which they roamed.

Allied to this, was the next idea of power. It did not centre in gods and giants, it is true. The men of might were not armed with thunderbolts and flame, but those the less were they armed with instruments of death. The warrior was the mighty man. His extended biceps and breast, and against the most terrible odds on the field of battle, was loaded brawny and burly, and apish. This idea of power, we are sorry to say, is by no means yet obsolete. It lingers among us still, a relic of those days of hardness and ignorance. In many minds, it is the greatest idea, including, or rather excluding all others. It fills them with visions of glory, which find a realization in nothing else. We can however say with truth as well as joy, that this is not, nor ever was, the prevailing sentiment. The calm and steady bearing of the public pulse, indicates that the disease is well nigh eradicated from the system.

It has been discovered that there is a higher, nobler power than that rested in the red right arm of battle. The maxim that "Knowledge is Power," comes home to the hearts and consciousness of men, with truth and meaning. Is not here an advance upon the old, barbarous idea? We now believe that intellectual power is as much superior to physical, as mind is to gross matter. Without mind, matter is nothing. So, unless physical power lies under the entire control of intellect and moral, it is nothing, and worse than nothing. Before the victory of mind, the proudest conquests of physical force sink into insignificance. The achievements of physical power, viewed alone and apart from mind, are shorn of all their greatness and glory.

Now what does this progress indicate? Is it to her to terminate? Has Society reached the utmost limit of advancement? We cannot believe it. It is already pressing on further and further still. Great as this idea of intellectual power is, there is a greater. Its influence has long been silently operating on the hearts of men. Nay more—it has been not-spoken, and the voice that uttered it was clear and strong, and its echoes shall never die away. This greater power, the mightiest in the universe, is moral power. It is far above mere knowledge, as that is above brute force. It must have control of intellectual power, as that of a physical, in order to perfect, systematical development of the whole man. The more it controls man, the more will he like God, who is a perfect being. The more extensively this idea prevails, the more will earth resemble heaven, and we believe the good time is coming, yes, that the day is now dawning, when the true idea of power shall gain the ascendancy over all others, when might shall be identical with Right. We read this in the progress of the past. We read it in the noble features of the present. Above all, we read it in his promise, who is "God over all, blessed forever."

AVON.

Arrival of Missionaries at Sierra Leone.

Intelligence has been received at the office of the American Missionary Association at New York of the safe arrival at Sierra Leone, of Rev. Gen. Thompson, and Asstn. J. Carter, missionaries, on their way to Haw Mendi. They sailed from N. Y. city in the bark Andro, Captain Brown, April 6, and reached the coast of Africa May 9, in good health.

At Sierra Leone they got their first view of the forms of the slave trade. A captured slave was brought in while they were there and they went on board of her. There were 500 slaves on board; 10 had died after her capture. Mr. Thompson says:

"Of all the sights I ever witnessed, this is the worst. The deck was literally covered with men, women, and children, some lying down, some standing, some small boys and girls, many of them were mothers and all quite naked. Before these were two or three hundred, between those not exceeding 2-1/2 feet apart. Men sitting flat on the floor, cannot sit up straight, and when they are crowded in as close as they can be jammed; the feet not resting on the floor, with their backs between their legs, and so on as many as they can crowd in. There they sit week after week in all their filth, and stench, and sickness, and death! What I think of my countrymen engaged in such nefarious trade, and of their sending their ship loads of rice, &c., to help on the work of degradation and death, I know not what to say."

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Carter expected to proceed immediately to Haw Mendi. Their latest intelligence from the mission was considered encouraging.

The Christian's Station.

When a person turns from sin unto holiness his soul seems to have removed from a deep valley to the summit of a mountain. It is no longer bounded by the continual claims of self, stinting its growth, but is free to extend its help to others, and thus increase its own growth.

From this high eminence the christian can take an extended view of all things. In his former situation all the duties he acknowledged were due to himself. All the works he took of life, were within the narrow scope of his own interests. He limited his soul with vanes of future happiness; and when the claims of death came before his soul in the form of the ministry of God, a child would talk of the machinery of a watch, little understanding its nature. But now duty stretches out before him as far as his eye can reach. Whenever he sees, these duty beckons him. His soul is constantly awake looking for these duties, and repining in them. They are a great source of enjoyment to him. Life has some scope of view, and death will transport him to a higher place, which endures a view of the states of eternity.

The view which the christian takes of the moral world as his field of action, and his abiding place, is greatly enlarged by his change.

So that while I love the pastoral care of my church, the members of which are scattered over a territory long and broad, I have three congregations, to which I regularly minister. And this is the case with many of the ministers in this western land. They have one congregation to which they minister in season, and several others to which they minister out of season. And while the seed is sown broadwise upon these wide prairies, we trust that it will without a long delay, spring up and bring forth much fruit.

Any well qualified minister of Christ who loves the work to which he is called, may in this country find or make for himself a field of labor long and broad enough to satisfy his most ardent desires.

But ministers sometimes come to this country, who prefer to plough the work of the ministry and become farriers, or engage in some other secular employment. Such may be found scattered through out the western land. And in consequence of all these the claims of Christ has suffered, it is still, and still will suffer.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in consequence of all these things, is a dangerous one.

The minister who comes to this country, and is not confined to one denomination, but is connected with all denominations, and in

distribution and recommends
one to turn to the statements
of the firemen, and in its
Jan., 1848, its report, which
much more than three months
ago was communicated separately,
any other errors might be
in the council seemed to have
been committed.

to all to compare our state-
ments with those of the
other members of the
Committee of Safety, and
to the whole statements of the
Senate, to decide whether
the Committee of Safety, and
not the Legislature, is
responsible for the fire.

SENATE.—The Western
Senate has convened its sessions at
Columbus on Wednesday, the 21st ult., and closed on
Friday afternoon. About two hundred and
fifty delegates, many of them from distant points,
have been present. J. P. Wm. of Columbus, President
of the Senate; J. M. Moore, and others, Vice-Pres-
idents; J. H. Trimble, and others, Secretaries.
A Western Standard Union was formed,
and a vigorous and strong impulsion has been given
to the cause of Sabbath reform.

SECESSION IN VIRGINIA.—The
Secessionists, by no means an abolitionist
language in relation to secession, on the subject of secession,

are known, yet it is nevertheless
the fact that the people of Virginia
and the rest of the South, and after
the year 1860, their views will be embodied
in the Southern Confederacy.

We have, within the last
two months, seen the
Southern Confederacy, and
the whole world, and
the whole country, in
a state of great distress; increased
taxation and diminished resources have
affected the people and Government, and last
week, the mighty resources of Europe
and still one of the most formidable mysteries of
the future.

In the provinces the most frightful distress prevails;
and the peasants—in the very heart of the
country as well as at the extremities—resort to
the payment of the most exorbitant taxes, in their
desperation, which have been split in many of these
districts.

The feeling in favor of Louis Napoleon seems
to increase; and his declination of the honor paid
is likely to turn out a successful stroke of
policy. In which case it is most probable
that the Germans would execute their
ancient and now almost forgotten plan, and
that a Schleswig was given over, Russia would
claim Holstein according to the treaty with the
Danes and Paul I. In spite of all the continued
rumors of the passing of the Russian troops across
their frontiers, we have no trustworthy confirmation
of such a movement. A large number of
French troops are now in the Polish provinces,
and a small party of troops have crossed the
frontiers of Berlin and Vienna, and the Reform
of Paris, sounds the tocsin of war from the vast
preparations and threatening attitude of the
Empire of Russia, who, in a brief campaign, might
occupy the Prussian and Austrian capitals, and
thus effectually dismember the German Empire.
We do not, however, think that Russia at present
would interfere with the alliance of Germany, except
to compass the quarrel of the people with
their sovereigns; but matters are not ripe for
such a course.

CONVERSIONS.—Rev. Herman
Norton, Secretary of the American Protestant
Society, states his belief "that it was quite a
moderate estimate, that the number of conversions
from Pope to pure piety were, at least, a thousand
during the last year."

RELIGION IN FRANCE.—A female club in
Paris lately discussed, during a meeting of six
months, the question of God's existence. It was
decided to take up, and, by a majority of twelve, it
was decided there was a God!

RITES TO TURKE.—Misses Edward M.
and Oliver Crane have been ordained at
Newark, N. J., as missionaries or evangelists to
the Americans and Jews in Turkey.

ADVICE.—Discretion
has existed to the
discharged convicts. When
we are let loose from State
Prisons afraid to receive them into
their employment, and
by resort to their old mode
of committing depredations
others, signs to take this temptation
a temporary home is furnished,
and good advice given.

treatment will save the
disastrous consequences of
what men can do. Such a
discharge will be a blessing
to the discharged convicts,
and in the report some good
and efficient sufficient to encourage
and fit them to labor.

SATION IN NEW GRANADA.—
The Government of Brazil, a Colony of
the Kingdom of Portugal, and a Colony of
Venezuela, in consequence of which secures the right of
and Paxton to the government
of the United States. In that arrangement that the interests of both
countries are to be protected, and
to attract attention.

Immigration is greatly
encouraged in New Granada, and
they have determined to
improve the shape of land and
the shape of the people, and
a general increase of
population in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

ITALY.—The Kingdom of
Italy, five provinces, with nearly one
million inhabitants, is now in
a state of civil war, and
about one-fourth of the
population of Sicily is
in this our share; so no
more and eleven bishops. Italy
and Sicily have one hundred and
sixty national schools, with
each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.—
The Directors of the City
Reserve, General Director of the
Cathedral, Professors, Professors
of 1848, &c. By George Adams. Published
by James French and Charles Stimpson.

This is an improvement on the preceding years.
It has contained much valuable information on
many subjects in railroads. It also describes many
attractive places of resort in the immediate vicinity
of the town. Coates' Alber, has, accordingly,
returned to his old hotel at Valencia. Valencia
can yet national school was
opened, and the new school
with each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

NEW GRANADA.—
The Directors of the City
Reserve, General Director of the
Cathedral, Professors, Professors
of 1848, &c. By George Adams. Published
by James French and Charles Stimpson.

This is an improvement on the preceding years.
It has contained much valuable information on
many subjects in railroads. It also describes many
attractive places of resort in the immediate vicinity
of the town. Coates' Alber, has, accordingly,
returned to his old hotel at Valencia. Valencia
can yet national school was
opened, and the new school
with each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

ITALY.—The Kingdom of
Italy, five provinces, with nearly one
million inhabitants, is now in
a state of civil war, and
about one-fourth of the
population of Sicily is
in this our share; so no
more and eleven bishops. Italy
and Sicily have one hundred and
sixty national schools, with
each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.—
The Directors of the City
Reserve, General Director of the
Cathedral, Professors, Professors
of 1848, &c. By George Adams. Published
by James French and Charles Stimpson.

This is an improvement on the preceding years.
It has contained much valuable information on
many subjects in railroads. It also describes many
attractive places of resort in the immediate vicinity
of the town. Coates' Alber, has, accordingly,
returned to his old hotel at Valencia. Valencia
can yet national school was
opened, and the new school
with each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

NEW GRANADA.—
The Directors of the City
Reserve, General Director of the
Cathedral, Professors, Professors
of 1848, &c. By George Adams. Published
by James French and Charles Stimpson.

This is an improvement on the preceding years.
It has contained much valuable information on
many subjects in railroads. It also describes many
attractive places of resort in the immediate vicinity
of the town. Coates' Alber, has, accordingly,
returned to his old hotel at Valencia. Valencia
can yet national school was
opened, and the new school
with each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

ITALY.—The Kingdom of
Italy, five provinces, with nearly one
million inhabitants, is now in
a state of civil war, and
about one-fourth of the
population of Sicily is
in this our share; so no
more and eleven bishops. Italy
and Sicily have one hundred and
sixty national schools, with
each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.—
The Directors of the City
Reserve, General Director of the
Cathedral, Professors, Professors
of 1848, &c. By George Adams. Published
by James French and Charles Stimpson.

This is an improvement on the preceding years.
It has contained much valuable information on
many subjects in railroads. It also describes many
attractive places of resort in the immediate vicinity
of the town. Coates' Alber, has, accordingly,
returned to his old hotel at Valencia. Valencia
can yet national school was
opened, and the new school
with each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

ITALY.—The Kingdom of
Italy, five provinces, with nearly one
million inhabitants, is now in
a state of civil war, and
about one-fourth of the
population of Sicily is
in this our share; so no
more and eleven bishops. Italy
and Sicily have one hundred and
sixty national schools, with
each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.—
The Directors of the City
Reserve, General Director of the
Cathedral, Professors, Professors
of 1848, &c. By George Adams. Published
by James French and Charles Stimpson.

This is an improvement on the preceding years.
It has contained much valuable information on
many subjects in railroads. It also describes many
attractive places of resort in the immediate vicinity
of the town. Coates' Alber, has, accordingly,
returned to his old hotel at Valencia. Valencia
can yet national school was
opened, and the new school
with each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

ITALY.—The Kingdom of
Italy, five provinces, with nearly one
million inhabitants, is now in
a state of civil war, and
about one-fourth of the
population of Sicily is
in this our share; so no
more and eleven bishops. Italy
and Sicily have one hundred and
sixty national schools, with
each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.—
The Directors of the City
Reserve, General Director of the
Cathedral, Professors, Professors
of 1848, &c. By George Adams. Published
by James French and Charles Stimpson.

This is an improvement on the preceding years.
It has contained much valuable information on
many subjects in railroads. It also describes many
attractive places of resort in the immediate vicinity
of the town. Coates' Alber, has, accordingly,
returned to his old hotel at Valencia. Valencia
can yet national school was
opened, and the new school
with each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

ITALY.—The Kingdom of
Italy, five provinces, with nearly one
million inhabitants, is now in
a state of civil war, and
about one-fourth of the
population of Sicily is
in this our share; so no
more and eleven bishops. Italy
and Sicily have one hundred and
sixty national schools, with
each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.—
The Directors of the City
Reserve, General Director of the
Cathedral, Professors, Professors
of 1848, &c. By George Adams. Published
by James French and Charles Stimpson.

This is an improvement on the preceding years.
It has contained much valuable information on
many subjects in railroads. It also describes many
attractive places of resort in the immediate vicinity
of the town. Coates' Alber, has, accordingly,
returned to his old hotel at Valencia. Valencia
can yet national school was
opened, and the new school
with each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

ITALY.—The Kingdom of
Italy, five provinces, with nearly one
million inhabitants, is now in
a state of civil war, and
about one-fourth of the
population of Sicily is
in this our share; so no
more and eleven bishops. Italy
and Sicily have one hundred and
sixty national schools, with
each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.—
The Directors of the City
Reserve, General Director of the
Cathedral, Professors, Professors
of 1848, &c. By George Adams. Published
by James French and Charles Stimpson.

This is an improvement on the preceding years.
It has contained much valuable information on
many subjects in railroads. It also describes many
attractive places of resort in the immediate vicinity
of the town. Coates' Alber, has, accordingly,
returned to his old hotel at Valencia. Valencia
can yet national school was
opened, and the new school
with each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

ITALY.—The Kingdom of
Italy, five provinces, with nearly one
million inhabitants, is now in
a state of civil war, and
about one-fourth of the
population of Sicily is
in this our share; so no
more and eleven bishops. Italy
and Sicily have one hundred and
sixty national schools, with
each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.—
The Directors of the City
Reserve, General Director of the
Cathedral, Professors, Professors
of 1848, &c. By George Adams. Published
by James French and Charles Stimpson.

This is an improvement on the preceding years.
It has contained much valuable information on
many subjects in railroads. It also describes many
attractive places of resort in the immediate vicinity
of the town. Coates' Alber, has, accordingly,
returned to his old hotel at Valencia. Valencia
can yet national school was
opened, and the new school
with each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

ITALY.—The Kingdom of
Italy, five provinces, with nearly one
million inhabitants, is now in
a state of civil war, and
about one-fourth of the
population of Sicily is
in this our share; so no
more and eleven bishops. Italy
and Sicily have one hundred and
sixty national schools, with
each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.—
The Directors of the City
Reserve, General Director of the
Cathedral, Professors, Professors
of 1848, &c. By George Adams. Published
by James French and Charles Stimpson.

This is an improvement on the preceding years.
It has contained much valuable information on
many subjects in railroads. It also describes many
attractive places of resort in the immediate vicinity
of the town. Coates' Alber, has, accordingly,
returned to his old hotel at Valencia. Valencia
can yet national school was
opened, and the new school
with each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

ITALY.—The Kingdom of
Italy, five provinces, with nearly one
million inhabitants, is now in
a state of civil war, and
about one-fourth of the
population of Sicily is
in this our share; so no
more and eleven bishops. Italy
and Sicily have one hundred and
sixty national schools, with
each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.—
The Directors of the City
Reserve, General Director of the
Cathedral, Professors, Professors
of 1848, &c. By George Adams. Published
by James French and Charles Stimpson.

This is an improvement on the preceding years.
It has contained much valuable information on
many subjects in railroads. It also describes many
attractive places of resort in the immediate vicinity
of the town. Coates' Alber, has, accordingly,
returned to his old hotel at Valencia. Valencia
can yet national school was
opened, and the new school
with each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

ITALY.—The Kingdom of
Italy, five provinces, with nearly one
million inhabitants, is now in
a state of civil war, and
about one-fourth of the
population of Sicily is
in this our share; so no
more and eleven bishops. Italy
and Sicily have one hundred and
sixty national schools, with
each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.—
The Directors of the City
Reserve, General Director of the
Cathedral, Professors, Professors
of 1848, &c. By George Adams. Published
by James French and Charles Stimpson.

This is an improvement on the preceding years.
It has contained much valuable information on
many subjects in railroads. It also describes many
attractive places of resort in the immediate vicinity
of the town. Coates' Alber, has, accordingly,
returned to his old hotel at Valencia. Valencia
can yet national school was
opened, and the new school
with each school, and each
paper daily has between two
and twelve columns of
news, and has on its
columns cardinals, four
archbishops, and a clergyman
of his position. A prominent
newspaper in this city, is the source of
V. F. Rutherford.

Poetry.

HOME'S ENDEARMENTS.

By L. PARKER DICK.

There are joys by the friends of home,
Where strangers our place cannot mar;
Asi, Indians are all they who rose,
For blemishes, which come not from afar.

In the heart,
Sweeps the fountain of bliss,
And its waters are sweet
As the balm of kiss.

When the day, with its duties and care,
Is to us but a task, is past,
And little ones, having their pleasure,
Are laid to their slumbers at last.

There's a quiet of repose—
The calm of the heart—
That induces content,
And bids sorrow depart.

In the tumult and bustle of life,
Through care's net and weary the sin,
And duties of mother too.
Her heart's cherished paternity requires,

Yet thy meet at the fireside,
At evening's still hour—
And the calm-clad sun sets,
And love proves his power.

There's a nature world cannot express—
A joy language cannot define.

At home, where love's tenderness
Seems plenteous from a fountain divine—

There's sympathy—
Soft music to the ear,

And devotion meets thy eye,
On the palms of prayer.

While, there the bright course of love's stream,
(To assure him it was still flow),

With the love of a glorious sun,
Hope tells him he is still here,

But her faint mists are at thy steamer,

The sun, peering the sky,

Finds a home to her,

He loves his fountain on high.

Bingham, June, 1848.

PARTING HYMN.

The following original lines were sung at the close of the Boston Hill School, June 30, 1848. Rev. Mr. Winslow, the Principal of this Seminary has closed his labors, as teacher, and is about to visit Europe.

Our day of event came.

These golden morning hours

Have fast, and we no more shall meet

Beneath these classic boughs.

Ever will these hills and woods,

Enclose this worted scene;

Since shall we part to distant homes.

And oceans roll between.

And such are all the joys,

Of earth, who sooths the soul,

As shadow sun, an empty toy,

They pass to cease no more.

But there is a world of light,

Beyond those darkness skies,

Where spirits pass, with glory bright

To sing gladness rare.

There then the glowing leam,

Enamel pleasureous flow,

And all who reach that shore,

Reap endless pleasures know.

These transient joys sing,

And every spirit guides them,

They pass off on angel wing,

And born with angel fire.

Hence to these blessed skies,

May all my joys return,

So in the heart of our God

We meet in part no more.

LET US HOPE FOR BRIGHTER DAYS.

By J. C. CARPENTER.

Let us hope for brighter days!

We have struggled long together,

Hoping that the summer's rays

Might exceed the winter's weather;

Hoping till the summer came,

That so it would Winter still;

Snows—Winters—Winters still;

For our hearts are cold and chill;

Let us hope for brighter days!

Surely they must come at last,

As we see the solar race,

When the sun sets,

And the stars come;

That the seasons will succeed,

Let us hope for brighter days;

In our darkest hour of need.

The Family Circle.

The Indian Chief.

The following beautiful story illustrates the just and patriotic feelings of a native son. By Wm. Davis Tracy, Esq., of Utica, on the early history of Oneida County, N. Y.

One of the first settlers in Western New York was John W., who established himself at Waterford—about four miles from Utica. He brought his family with him, among whom was a widowed daughter with an only child—a fine boy about four years old. You will recollect, the country around was an unbroken forest, and this was the domain of the savage tribes.

Judge W.—saw the necessity of keeping on good terms with the Indians, for, as he was nearly alone, he was completely at their mercy. Accordingly, he took every opportunity to assure them of his kindly feeling, and to secure their good will in return.

Several of the chiefs came to see him, but all appeared pacific. But there was one thing that troubled him; an aged chief of the Oneida tribe, and one of great influence, who resided at the distance of a dozen miles, had not yet been to see him, nor could he ascertain the views and feelings of the sachem in respect to his settlement in that region. At last he sent a message, and the answer was, that the chief would visit him on the morrow.

True to his appointment, the sachem came; Judge W.—received him with marks of respect, and introduced his wife, his daughter, and her little boy. The interview that followed was interesting. Upon its result the Judge was constrained to wait and depend, and was therefore, exceedingly anxious, to make a favorable impression upon the distinguished chief. He expressed his desire to settle in this country, to live on terms of amity and good fellowship with the Indians, and to be useful to them by introducing among them the arts of civilization.

The chief heard him out, and then said: "Brother, you ask much and you promise much. What pledge can you give of your faith?" The white man's word may be good to the white man, yet it is wind when spoken to the Indian."

"Let this go with me to my wigwam—I will bring him back in three days, with an answer."

An arrow had pierced the bosom of the mother, she could not feel a deeper pang than went to her heart, as the Indian made this proposal. She sprang forward, and running to the boy, who stood at the side of the sachem, took him into her arms, she clasped him to her arms, and, pressing him to her bosom, was about to fly from the room.

A gloomy and ominous frown came over the sachem's brow, but he did not speak.

But not so with Judge W.—He knew that the success of the enterprise, the lives of his family, depended on a decision of a moment.

"Stay, stay, my daughter," he said, "Bring back the boy, I beseech you. He is not more to you than to me. I would not risk a hair of his head. But, my child, he must go with the chief. God will watch over him! He will be as safe in the sachem's wigwam, as beneath our own roof."

The agitated mother hesitated for a moment, then she slowly returned, placed the boy on the knee of the chief, and, kneeling at his feet, burst into a flood of tears. The gloom passed from the sachem's brow, but he said not a word. He arose and departed.

I tried to laugh with him as he went home, but did laugh, perhaps, as loud as he could, but somehow or other, the laugh didn't appear to me do any good.

And after that I let Grammy Bender alone.

A Hawaiian Amusement.

The favorite amusement of all classes is sport on the surf, in which they distinguish themselves from most other nations. In this exercise they generally avail themselves of the surf-board, an instrument manufactured by themselves for the purpose.

As the last rays of the setting sun were thrown upon the tops of the trees around, the eagle-feathers of the chief were seen dancing above the bushes in the distance. He advanced rapidly—and the little boy was at his side. He was gaily attired as a young chief—he fast being dressed in a tunic, a fine beaver-skin was on his shoulders, and eagle feathers were stuck in his hair. He was in excellent spirits, and so proud was he of his new dress, that he seemed two inches taller than he was before. He was soon in his mother's arms, and in that brief minute she seemed to pass from death to life. It was a happy meeting—too happy for me to describe.

"The white man has conquered!" said the sachem; "hereafter let us be friends. You have trusted an Indian, he will repay you with confidence and friendship."

He was as good as his word, and Judge W. lived, for many years, in peace with the Indian tribes, and succeeded in laying the foundation of a flourishing and prosperous community.

I Cannot Tell a Lie.

In the war of the Revolution, while General Lafayette commanded in the American army, a part of the troops were encamped near the water's edge. One summer evening a soldier who was an excellent swimmer as well as a fine swimmer, took his wife with him to the water, and engaged in swimming and wading in the same time.

The music reached the ear of Lafayette. Early the next morning he sent an officer, in pursuit of the man who was his favorite, to the camp of the Indians, and a man of ten or twelve years of age, who was a member of that tribe, was sent to him.

He was a boy of twelve, and a man of ten.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was a good swimmer, and a skilful diver.

He was